

# JAPANESE WAR WITH GERMANY. BATTLE OF 2,000,000 MEN IS RAGING

## GERMAN INVADERS FACED BY ALLIES ALONG VAST LINE

British and French Troops Everywhere Assume Offensive.

GREAT BATTLE IS LIKELY TO LAST SEVERAL DAYS

Impossible to Follow, Step by Step, Movements of Armies

LIEGE FORTS STILL HOLD OUT

No Conclusion as to Situation Until First Phase of Combat Ends.

## Allies and Germans Now in Death Grapple

The French and British troops are facing the greater part of the German army along a battle line which extends from Mons to the Luxembourg frontier. The allied armies, which have been concentrating at strategic points for the past two weeks, are believed to be strongly entrenched, with powerful tanks to lead support in holding back the invaders.

An official announcement issued at Paris warns the people that the tide of battle may ebb and flow, but that there will be no action along this great line which are bound to be responded to by just as stirring counterattacks by the Germans, and that the people must wait for the outcome of the first phase of this great battle, which probably will last several days, before it can determine on which side victory rests.

Japan has come into the war of nations. The Emperor of Japan has declared war on Germany, and the Japanese fleet and land forces are ready for the struggle along Kiauchow, the German protectorate in China.

Late dispatches from Tsingtau say the German garrison is completely cut off, and that the territory will be held by the Japanese. Several German warships are lying in the harbor of Tsingtau, and the waters have been mined.

Coincidentally with Japan's declaration of war on Germany, the British official news bureau announces that the Austro-Hungarian government has ordered the Austrian cruiser Kaiserin Elizabeth, now at Tientsin, to proceed to Tientsin.

This apparently eliminates Austria from the conflict in the Far East.

Reports are current that Emperor Francis Joseph is seriously ill. These reports have been denied, but they are being reiterated.

Official dispatches are said to be holding out, an official statement from the French government tells of the blowing up of Fort Chantefontaine by the Belgian commander after it had been razed by German guns.

Official Russian dispatches claim victory for the Russian forces over three German corps. Grand Duke Nicholas, commander-in-chief of the Russian army, describes Russian victories in East Prussia.

The Serbians apparently are driving out the Austrians, and a late dispatch, by way of Italy, says it is announced at Vienna that the operations against Serbia on the Drina River have been abandoned.

It is reported that the Italian army will mobilize August 27.

PARIS, August 23 (16 P. M.).—The following official announcement was given out to-night:

"A great battle is now in progress along a vast line extending from Mons to the Luxembourg frontier. Our troops in conjunction with the British have assumed everywhere the offensive. We are faced by almost the whole German army, both active and reserve. The ground, especially on our right, is thickly wooded and difficult. The battle is likely to last several days.

"The enormous extent of the front and the great number of forces involved makes it impossible to follow step by step the movements of each of our armies. We must await the result of the first phase of the combat, before we can form any conclusion as to the situation. Otherwise we should be giving to the press divergent and contradictory news, since such a battle naturally is made up of actions and violent bombardments, and connects in a continuous manner.

POINTS NO LONGER OF ANY IMPORTANCE

"In Ypres, the general situation determined us to withdraw our troops from Donon and the Sables Pass, where no longer of any importance, since we occupied the fortified line, beginning at Grand Couronné Nancy. Lunéville is occupied by the Germans, and at Nancy the Germans are making great efforts against the forts, which resist energetically.

"The forts at Liege still hold out. Fort Chantefontaine has been the scene of an act of heroism which affirms once more the brilliant valor of the Belgian army.

"The fort which commands the railroad to Aix-la-Chapelle, by Verviers, and the tunnel to Chantefontaine, was subjected to a continual and extremely violent bombardment. When it was reduced to a mere heap of ruins, and Major Nameche, the commanding officer.

(Continued on Third Page.)

## Emperor Francis Joseph May Die at Any Moment

London, August 24 (1914 A. M.).—A Home dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company reports that Emperor Francis Joseph is in a grave condition and may die at any moment.

## ORDERED TO REPORT AT ONCE

Lieutenant F. L. Pindexter, U. S. A., Retired, Mysteriously Missing.

WASHINGTON, August 23.—The War Department will have Lieutenant Fielding L. Pindexter, U. S. A., retired, five more days in which to present himself at the War Department, in accordance with the orders sent him some weeks ago and never acknowledged. Pindexter is reported to be the end of that period, or on August 27, that officer's name will be dropped from the official records of the United States army as a deserter.

This is an unusual case of mysterious disappearance under peculiar circumstances. For a year or more the War Department has been receiving complaints from Lieutenants Pindexter, alleging failure to meet his financial obligations. That officer was confronted with an official trial at one time, but was able to satisfy the military authorities of his good intentions.

Subsequent to the renewal of complaints it was found impossible to communicate with Lieutenant Pindexter, although he regularly reported his presence at an address in Washington. Charges were preferred with the view of bringing him before a court-martial, and an order to arrest him during the War Department ordered that Lieutenant Pindexter be stopped, but all efforts to communicate with him have failed.

## ATTACK MILITANT METHODS

Artisan-Groups Oppose Plan to Publish List of Congressmen.

Special to The Times-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, August 23.—The anti-suffragists today attacked the announced purpose of the Congressional office to publish a black list of Congressmen as "militant."

"Suffragist leaders of the union have picked out the season of militancy laid down by English suffragists in the face of their country's peril. The statement, said the anti-suffragists, Congress are neglecting their political interests at home to labor in Washington, regardless of party lines, these American patriots are planning a black list against them."

The statement concludes that the anti-suffragists will continue the suffragists in any congressional district they invade.

## DARIUS MILLER DEAD

President of the Burlington Express, Following Operation.

CLAREMONT, N. H., August 23.—Darius Miller, president of the Burlington Express, died here today following an operation for cancer of the stomach. He was 62 years of age and had been suffering from the disease for some time.

Miller was a well-known figure in the community, and his death was a great loss to the Burlington Express.

## RETURNS TO WASHINGTON

British Ambassador Refuses to Comment at War Situation.

SPECIAL TO THE TIMES-DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, August 23.—The British ambassador, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, arrived at the embassy here today. The ambassador plunked immediately into work on a mountain of mail and dispatches awaiting him, but refused to make any comment on the war situation.

M. Jules Jusserand, dean of the corps, and ambassador from France, who arrived from Europe yesterday on the same boat with the British ambassador, will come to Washington to-morrow from New York.

## C. E. TO CELEBRATE

Will Observe Dr. Clark's Birthday Anniversary September 12.

NEW YORK, August 23.—Plans for the celebration September 12 by the residents of Pocahontas Hills, New York City and throughout the world of the sixtieth birthday anniversary of Dr. Clark, president of the International Society of Christian Endeavor.

Dr. Clark founded the Christian Endeavor in 1881, when he was pastor of the Williston Congregational Church in Pocahontas, N. Y. He has since been a leader in the Christian Endeavor movement, and his birthday is celebrated by many almost as a second Apostles' Creed.

## TALK OVER WAR SITUATION

William and John D. Rockefeller To Discuss Situation at Pocahontas Hills.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., August 23.—The residents of Pocahontas Hills, New York City and throughout the world of the sixtieth birthday anniversary of Dr. Clark, president of the International Society of Christian Endeavor.

Dr. Clark founded the Christian Endeavor in 1881, when he was pastor of the Williston Congregational Church in Pocahontas, N. Y. He has since been a leader in the Christian Endeavor movement, and his birthday is celebrated by many almost as a second Apostles' Creed.

## CARBAJAL IN ALTERNATION

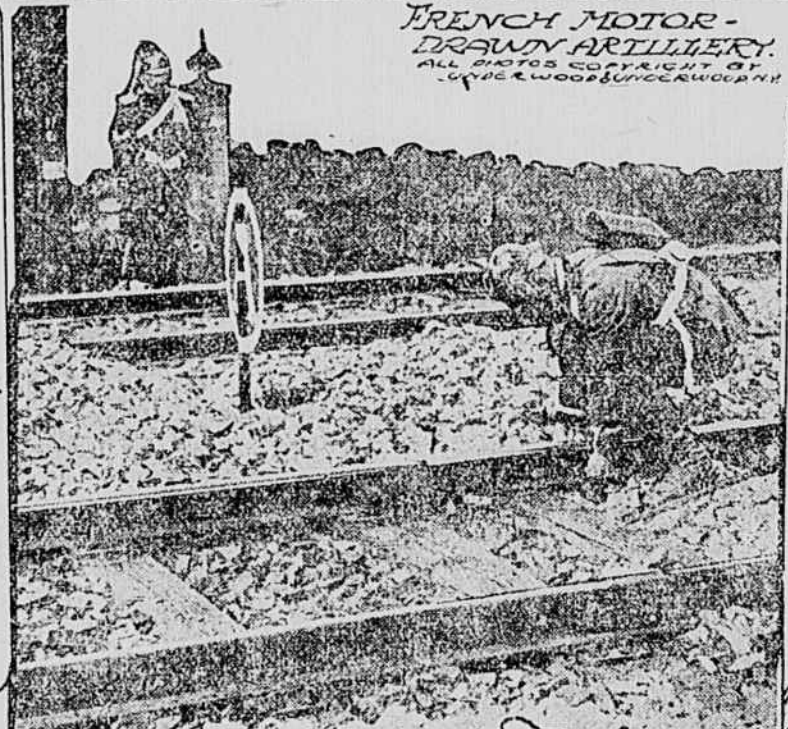
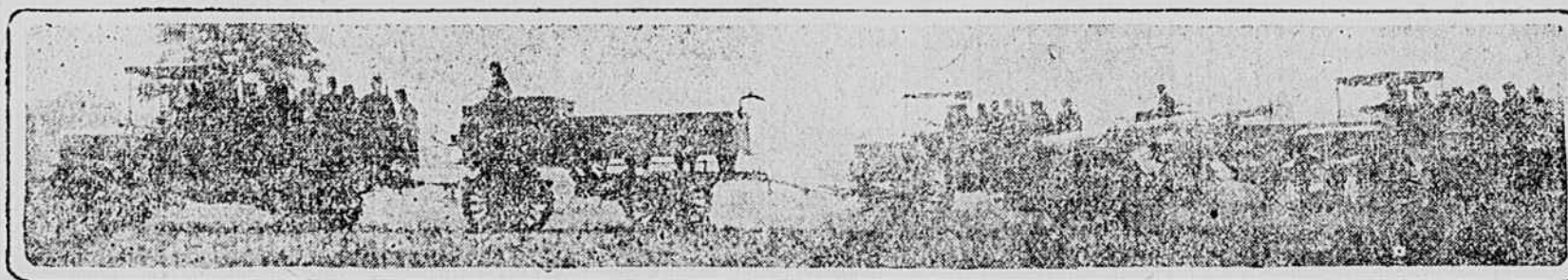
Former Mexican President Probably Will Reside in Florida.

GALVESTON, TEX., August 23.—Francisco Carbajal, former Provisional President of Mexico, arrived here today on the steamer Mexico from Vera Cruz. It was said he would proceed to New Orleans in a few days, and then go to Florida to reside in some city not yet announced.

Asked why he left Mexico, Mr. Carbajal replied:

"I decided it for the best; further than that I do not care to discuss politics. Like all true Mexicans, I hope the future of my country will be only the best wishes for Mexico's future."

(Continued on Second Page.)



## BISHOP ROBERT STRANGE IS DEAD AT WILMINGTON

Widely Known and Well Beloved Churchman Closes His Career After Long Illness.

## FORMER RECTOR OF ST. PAUL'S

While Serving Richmond Church He Was Made Bishop Coadjutor, Being Raised to the Bishopric on the Death of Bishop Watson.

Bishop Robert Strange of the Episcopal Diocese of Eastern North Carolina, former rector of St. Paul's Church, died here today following a long illness. He was 62 years of age and had been suffering from the disease for some time.

Strange was a well-known figure in the community, and his death was a great loss to the Episcopal Church.

## CLAIMS UNWRITTEN LAW IN DEFENSE OF SHOOTING

Suffolk Man Kills Son of Wealthy Banker, Whom He Accused of Attempting to Disrupt Home.

## SIDNEY SAUNDERS IS VICTIM

He Dies Without Making Statement, While His Slayer, B. A. Helms, Is in Jail—No Witnesses to Tragedy Except Wife of Prisoner.

SUFFOLK, VA., August 23.—Sidney Saunders, son of B. L. Saunders, a wealthy banker, who was shot in the shoulder and back by B. A. Helms last night, died at St. Andrew's Hospital this morning at 9 o'clock without making any statement. He was conscious at the time of the shooting, but his weakened condition prevented the taking of a deposition or questioning him. The shooting occurred just outside the city limits on Main street last night, immediately after Helms saw Saunders in company with his wife.

County Coroner L. W. Williams began an inquest last night, and the testimony of several witnesses was taken. On account of the absence of four witnesses the hearing will be completed on September 5.

An inquest brought out in the inquiry this afternoon was the fact that Mrs. Helms had her three-year-old daughter with her at the time of the shooting. Officer J. S. Walls, who was summoned to the scene and arrested Helms, stated that the baby was with Mrs. Helms in the carriage.

NO EYEWITNESSES

FOUND EXCEPT MRS. HELMS

The inquest did not bring out any eyewitnesses to the tragedy, and so far as is known there was none except Mrs. Helms. Testimony bearing principally on the way the body was lying and the quiet manner in which Helms fired the shot was given by Sergeant W. H. Duke, Officer J. S. Walls and J. C. King. Officer Walls stated that Helms told him when he surrendered that he had shot Saunders.

In a statement made last night to Mayor J. E. B. Holladay and Chief of Police Brinkley, Helms said to have stated that he found Saunders in company with his wife on the edge of a pine running from York to Main streets at the Main Street end, and without a word drew his revolver and fired five times, two of the shots taking effect in Saunders's shoulders and one in his abdomen. Helms stated that he had tried to break up his home, and he had warned him to keep away. He said that about a month ago his wife had agreed not to see Saunders any more and for the sake of their little child he had said nothing except to warn Saunders. Recently, he said, his suspicions that Saunders was paying undue attention to his wife were revived, and last night he saw Saunders in company with his wife, and fired the shot that resulted in the death of the victim this morning.

Helms attended the inquest this afternoon, and while he was not called on to make any statement, he appeared at St. Paul's Church, Richmond, in succession to the county jail to-day that he was sorry Saunders was dead. He declined to make any statement to the newspapers.

HIS LITTLE DAUGHTER VISITS HIM IN CELL

Mrs. Helms carried her child to the jail this morning, and while she was not admitted to her husband's cell, Jailer Keene carried the little girl in and Helms chatted with her a few minutes. Mrs. Helms is a rather pretty young woman, and the child is exceptionally pretty, having taken first prize at the baby show at the Christ the King Bazaar here last winter.

Mrs. Helms this afternoon contradicted the statement, said to have been made by her husband yesterday evening, to the effect that she was with Saunders at the time of the shooting.

(Continued on Second Page.)

## ASSURANCES OF LIMIT TO JAPAN'S ACTIVITIES

China Says Operations Will Be Confined to China Seas and Eastern Asia.

## INTERESTS IN HANDS OF U. S.

Declaration of War Against Germany Not Unexpected in Washington. President Wilson Will Issue Proclamation of Neutrality To-Day.

WASHINGTON, August 23.—Viscount China, Japanese ambassador here, today formally notified the United States that Japan had declared war on Germany. The American government was asked to care for Japan's interests in Germany.

Viscount China repeated assurances recently given by the British government that the Japanese navy would be confined to the China seas and Eastern Asia.

The position of the United States, set forth in Secretary Bryan's note of three days ago, has met with Japan's approval. In that communication the United States "noted with satisfaction" that Japan promised to maintain the integrity of China, and eventually restore Kiauchow to China, that Japan sought no additional territory, and had pledged herself to maintain the principle of the "open door" in China and equal opportunity for the commercial interests of all powers.

President Wilson to-morrow will issue a formal proclamation of neutrality.

Japan's declaration of war was not unexpected here. Germany's failure to reply to the Japanese ultimatum also was not surprising, as it generally was considered that Germany would not reply, first because of the aggressive nature of the ultimatum, and secondly, because Germany preferred that Japan take the initiative.

When Ambassador China called at the State Department, the building virtually was deserted. Secretary Bryan had gone to the country for a day's rest. Counselor Lansing received the Imperial rescript setting forth Japan's reasons for declaring war, and talked briefly with the ambassador. The American government did not undertake to communicate the rescript to Germany, a copy having been sent by other channels.

The sole interest of the United States in the Far Eastern situation is that of a neutral observer.

Aside from informal verbal exchanges between Viscount China and Secretary Bryan, and between American Ambassador Guthrie and the Foreign Office in Tokyo, there is nothing of record to commit the Japanese to the limited field of hostilities laid down in the British note of last week.

The impression prevails here among diplomats, however, that the statement of Viscount China, taken in connection with the speech in the Japanese Diet last week of Count Okuma, the Japanese Premier, will bind the Japanese government to the return of Kiauchow to China, and of the limitation of the field of hostilities.

PREPARATIONS IN ITALY

The declaration of war by Japan was the chief development of the day here, though dispatches indicating the preparations in Italy for a mobilization caused discussion. Many officials here do not conceal their belief that Italy is preparing to enter the conflict on the side of Great Britain.

Mr. Van Halmhausen, the German charge d'affaires, today took to the State Department the following message, which he said he had received by wireless from Germany:

"Strong Russian forces were advancing against the German line at Gumb."

(Continued on Second Page.)

## THREE MONTHS TO REDUCE TSING TAU IS ESTIMATED

German Garrison Fully Provisioned For Siege Enduring Eight Months.

## FLEET BEGINS OPERATIONS

Simultaneously Expeditionary Land Force Is Sent Abroad Transports, News of German Victories Increased Confidence of Defenders.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]

TOKYO, August 23.—Japan's fleet today began operations against Kiauchow, immediately following the expiration of time limit allowed by the Japanese Imperial government's ultimatum, which signalled the existence of a state of war. Simultaneously an expeditionary land force was sent abroad and transports for the purpose of attacking from the rear.

Immediately after the hour set for the expiration of the ultimatum, the German ambassador was handed his passports and will board an American vessel in this port next Thursday.

Official Japanese circles estimate that three months will be required to reduce Tsingtau, the fortification at Kiauchow. The German garrison is reported to be fully provisioned for a siege enduring eight months.

GERMAN PREPARATION FOR DEFENSE COMPLETE

TSINGTAI, CHINA, August 23.—German preparation for the defense of Tsingtau and the territory of Kiauchow is complete. News of German victories in Europe has increased the confidence of the defenders.

The governor of Kiauchow, Major von Moltke, has issued a proclamation saying:

"If the enemy wishes Tsingtau to be taken, he must come and take it. He will find us ready to receive him. We look confidently into the future and are well prepared to receive the enemy."

The German Emperor sent a message to the government August 19, ordering him to defend Tsingtau to the utmost.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN HOUSED IN BARRACKS

PEKING, August 23.—Nearly 100 women and children from Tsingtau, the seat of government of the German territory of Kiauchow, are being housed in the barracks of the German legation guard, the soldiers having gone to Tsingtau. Other women and children from the German seaport are being cared for at Tien Tsin, Shanghai and elsewhere.

Six Americans have elected to remain at Tsingtau during the siege—B. Voigt, wife and daughter, W. B. Peck, Edgar Cope and A. M. Brace.

A. M. Brace, who is mentioned in this dispatch as one of six Americans who have elected to remain at Tsingtau during the operations of the Japanese land and naval forces against the German territory, is the correspondent of the Associated Press and Reuters' Telegram Company.

On presentation of Japan's ultimatum to Germany, Mr. Brace was ordered to proceed from Shanghai to report developments at the capital of the German protectorate. His first dispatch, announcing German preparations for the defense of Tsingtau, was received Sunday.

## DEATH OF JOHN E. LAMB

Was Well Known in Democratic National Political Affairs.

TERRA HAUTE, IND., August 23.—John E. Lamb, well known in Democratic national political affairs, died here today at the age of sixty-two. He was a member of the Forty-second United States Congress.

It had been reported that President Wilson was considering appointing Mr. Lamb ambassador to Mexico.

ADOPTED BY CABINET

Conferees have been held daily recently by the cabinet, the privy council and officers of the army and navy. The cabinet has arranged war regulations which will be gazetted to the public.

The newspapers express surprise at the extent of American suspicions regarding Japan's motives in issuing the ultimatum, but leading writers express a firm confidence that a better understanding will be reached.

## ACTION FOLLOWS KAISER'S FAILURE TO SEND ANSWER

Imperial Rescript Officially Inaugurates Hostilities in Far East.

## PROCLAMATION SENDS THRILL THROUGH NATION

Responds to Popular Will From One End of Land to Other.

## AUSTRIA MAY KEEP OUT OF WAR

President Wilson's Announcement of Neutrality Greatly Pleases Japanese People.

TOKYO, August 23.—The Emperor of Japan to-day declared war on Germany. This action was taken at the expiration of the time limit of Japan's ultimatum to Germany demanding the surrender of Kiauchow.

The Japanese government has ordered the beginning of operations on land and sea.

The Imperial rescript declaring war on Germany was issued this evening. It officially inaugurates hostilities in the Far East as a result of Germany's failure to reply to the Japanese ultimatum.

The proclamation of the Emperor sent a thrill through the country. Japan's entrance upon the field of her obligations to her ally, Great Britain, responds to the popular will from one end of the land to the other. Cheerful and enthusiastic to-day before public buildings, and to-night there were lantern processions through the streets. The popular manifestations, however, do not approach the enthusiasm which is remembered in the war with Russia. Count Von Rax, the German ambassador, has been handed his passports. He probably will leave for America. George W. Guthrie, the American ambassador, will take over the office of Germany. The Diet has been convened in special session for September 2.

The Austrian cruiser Kaiserin Elizabeth, which is anchored at Tsingtau, the seaport of Kiauchow, is reported to have sailed. She, perhaps, will go to a neutral port and disarm. It is believed this action will keep Austria out of the war. Although unfriendly to Germany, the Japanese government has explained that Japan will remain friendly, unless Austria adopts an attitude which it regards as offensive.

WILSON'S ANNOUNCEMENT PLEASED TO JAPANESE

It is reported here that Germany has been trying for a transfer of the German railroad in Shan Tung, China, to America. Tokyo believes, however, that the United States, pursuing the policy of neutrality outlined by President Wilson, will not support our competitor. Wilson's announcement of neutrality has greatly pleased the Japanese.

The text of the imperial rescript is as follows:

"We, by the grace of Heaven, Emperor of Japan, seated on the throne occupied by the same dynasty from time immemorial, do hereby make the following proclamation to all our loyal and brave subjects:

"We hereby declare war against Germany, and we command our army and navy to carry on hostilities to that end, and to use their strength and wealth to command all our competent authorities to make every effort in pursuance of their respective duties to attain the national aim by all means within the limits of the law of nations.

"Since the outbreak of the present war in Europe, the calamitous effects of which we view with grave concern, we, on our part, have entertained the hope of preserving the peace of the Far East by the maintenance of strict neutrality, but the action of Germany has at length compelled Great Britain, our ally, to open hostilities against that country, and Germany is in Kiauchow, the leased territory in China, busy with warlike preparations, while its armed vessels cruising the seas of Eastern Asia, are threatening our commerce and that of our ally. Peace of the Far East is thus in jeopardy.

"Accordingly, our government, and that of His Britannic Majesty, after a full and frank communication with each other, agreed to take such measures as may be necessary for the protection of the general interests contemplated in the agreement of alliance, and we, on our part, being desirous to attain that object by peaceful means, have endeavored to remain at peace with Germany, and to offer with sincerity an advice to the Imperial German government. By the last day appointed for the purpose, however, our government failed to receive an answer accepting their advice. It is with profound regret that we, in spite of our ardent devotion to the cause of peace, are thus compelled to declare war, especially at this early period of our reign, and while we are still in mourning for our imperial mother.

"It is our earnest wish that by the loyalty and valor of our faithful subjects, peace may soon be restored and the glory of the empire be enhanced."

WAR REGULATION